

Duval, Editor of Bonnet Rouge, Shot As German Spy

He Is Executed by Firing Squad in Accordance With Treason Verdict

In Vincennes Forest

Refused to Allow Gendarmes to Lead Him or Blindfold Him

PARIS, July 17.—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper, "Bonnet Rouge," was executed early to-day for treasonable actions against the government.

The execution was carried out promptly at 5 o'clock in the Forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantaneously with the command "Fire."

Duval was pale but composed. He refused to allow the gendarmes to take him by the arms on the way to the execution post, saying when near it: "That's the little affair, is it? He would not permit the guards to blindfold him."

The execution of M. Duval is the second growing out of the German propaganda of "Bolshevism" or "Defeatism" in France. The first was the firing squad was shot to death after his execution the trial of Duval and six other defendants was begun.

The trial of Duval and his associates began on April 28 and concluded May 15 with the death sentence being imposed upon Duval, and the six others being given prison terms ranging from two to ten years. Among the others convicted were M. Marion, assistant manager of the "Bonnet Rouge," and Jean Leymarie, former director of the Ministry of the Interior.

Early in 1914 the newspaper "Bonnet Rouge" was established with Miguel Almeraya as its editor. After the outbreak of the war the newspaper attacked the French government and otherwise aided German propaganda. The newspaper was suppressed last summer and its suppression brought about the resignation of Louis J. Malvy, Minister of the Interior. On the resulting wave of political turmoil, Georges Clemenceau came back into power.

Almeraya was arrested and died mysteriously in prison under circumstances pointing to suicide. Duval was accused of taking money from German agents, obtaining it in Switzerland, where he was with his family, given him by the Ministry of the Interior.

In addition to Malvy, a former Premier of France, Joseph Caillaux, was mentioned in connection with the "Bonnet Rouge" case. On Tuesday was brought before the French Senate, sitting as a High Court, to answer a charge of treason. Caillaux is in prison awaiting trial.

Consul Tells Why Hayti Declared War

Envoy Says Nation Always Has Been Aligned With Allies Against Teutons

Charles Morria, Consul General of Hayti, speaking yesterday of the causes and purposes that led his country to declare war against Germany, said:

"From the first sight the news seems to be of little importance, but it has no physical value it is of great moral importance. It means that another people, small, poor and weak, has aligned itself against barbarism and has taken a place by the side of the great nations who are fighting to save civilization."

The reasons that caused my government to take this step are many. Hayti was the first country to abolish slavery, and it always stood on the side of freedom. Hayti loves France. The spirit of the French Republic inspired our struggle for independence. A German warship sank a Haytian cruiser in our waters in order, as the Kaiser put it, to give a lesson to those savages painted lightly with French civilization."

"And our love for the United States, the closeness of commercial and political ties had to place us alongside the great Republic."

Cuba Free of Hun Agents

One Newspaper on Island Suspected of German Backing

German propagandists, according to Edward P. O'Brien, publisher of "The Times of Cuba," who has arrived here, have been practically eliminated from the island republic. The trouble makers were very active for a time, Mr. O'Brien said, but the Cuban authorities, acting in conjunction with the United States intelligence officers, have run them down, and those who did not flee the country were placed under arrest.

Mr. O'Brien said that he believed it likely that at least one Cuban paper would be exposed shortly as having been purchased by the same ring as was responsible for the purchase of "The Evening Mail." The paper, he added, has long been under surveillance.

Carlisle School To Be War Hospital

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Carlisle (Penn.) Indian School has been permanently abandoned and turned over to the War Department for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and education of sick and wounded soldiers.

Announcement to-day by Secretary Lane that the plant, originally an army barracks, assigned to the Interior Department until again needed, was returned back to the War Department, was stated by Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to mean that the school would cease to exist and its 700 students transferred to other Indian schools.

Archbishop Is Ordered Deported From Mexico

EL PASO, Tex., July 17.—Archbishop Francisco Orozco y Jimenez, of Guadalajara, Mex., has been ordered deported, and is expected to reach Laredo, Tex., to-day, according to information received by Father Garde, of the Sacred Heart Church.

Archbishop Jimenez was arrested at Laredo, Jalisco, July 5.

As "White House Baby" Quentin Kept Capitol Busy

Pranks of Youngest Roosevelt Recalled After News of Accident in France—Took Pet Pony to See Brother's Sickroom

As the baby of the Roosevelt family, and of all the children the one who displayed most of the characteristics of his father, Lieutenant Quentin Roosevelt was held in tenderest regard by all his relatives. For that reason his death in battle so soon after his first aerial combat in France was a particularly heavy blow to Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt. But after the first stunning effect of the news, the Colonel yesterday, just before leaving Oyster Bay for the city to prepare for his trip to Saratoga, issued a statement, saying:

"Quentin's mother and I are very glad that he got to the front and had the chance to render some service to his country and to show the world that he was in him before his fate befell him."

Lieutenant Roosevelt was not yet twenty-one years old. He was born in Washington, November 13, 1897, while his father was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. His first air combat was reported July 3. His death occurred Sunday, five days after he had downed a German.

From 1901, when the assassination of President McKinley made Colonel Roosevelt head of the nation, until 1908, Quentin, starting as the "White House baby," kept Washington interested and amused for seven years.

Sturdy, impetuous, frank and democratic, he was friends with everybody. At the tender age of seven or eight he had his first romance, an idyl of the White House lawns, with the tiny daughter of a postman. His role in the battle between Washington and Philadelphia with his chums, the engineers and firemen of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

Quentin was captain also of a crew of warrior Indians recruited from members of his classes in a public school.

A born naturalist, he furthermore kept the White House populated with unusual pets. These included a couple of snakes and rare animals sent to him by friends of his father from all parts of the world.

One day, during an illness of his brother Archie, who, it is reported, may be invalided home on account of his wounded arm, Quentin decided that a sight of a pet pony might prove better than the White House doctor's prescriptions.

Without waiting for permission he went out to the stables, introduced the Shetland into one of the private elevators, and with the aid of a servant, he went into his sick brother's room before he was stopped.

On another day in school, while the teacher was asking the boys what their fathers did for a living, Quentin piped: "Mine is I!"

Shortly afterward, for some infraction of school discipline, probably in connection with the Shetland, he was reported to his father. And the President sent word to the teacher next day that he had been "attended to in the good old-fashioned way in the woodshed."

When General Wood's idea for training young civilians as reserve officers was first put into effect, Quentin and his brother Archie and Lieutenant Quentin were enrolled. Archie was "top sergeant" of the company in which the younger brother was a private, and at drill when Quentin dropped his gun while trying to execute the order "Right shoulder arms," "bawled out the boy in the presence of all his companions."

At Harvard, where he took a prominent part in athletics, beginning in 1915, Lieutenant Roosevelt displayed the same fighting spirit. He was elected prior to his election to the D K E fraternity underwent a particularly severe initiation. The public part of it included the shaving of the head, the selling of newspapers, and the delivery of a long lecture on "Why I Am a Pacificist."

After Archie, included the training of the first officers' training camp was organized Archie was admitted and a commission, but Quentin, on account of his eyes, was rejected.

He thereupon applied for enlistment in the Canadian Flying Corps. That was in April, 1917. A few days later, on April 20, it was announced that the War Department had accepted him for enlistment in the United States aviation section.

Trained at Mineola Field

He underwent a brief period of training at Mineola under Captain Philip Carroll, who was his commanding officer when he went with the first flying unit to France in the following July. He reached France just a few weeks after Archie, who had been killed by a German machine gun. He was then promoted to the rank of captain by General Pershing, and Theodore, Jr., who commanded one of the first American battalions to go under fire. Kermitt also had been killed in a war zone, having been commissioned a captain in the British forces in Mesopotamia.

When Archie was wounded March 11, Quentin, who was given his rank last fall, was first reported in action July 3. On July 11 he was brought down by a German machine gun, and his last combat occurred Sunday.

His service was rendered entirely upon the Chateau Thierry front, where several May the American troops in all branches of service have been performing brilliantly.

The combat of July 3 was just one of the many brushes in the air, reported practically every day by the various aero squadrons. But in the battle of July 10 Lieutenant Roosevelt, by skillful work not only shot down an adversary, but extricated himself from a predicament similar to that which brought about his death Sunday.

On that day he was behind the German lines eight miles or more. Part of a German "circuit" attacked him when he became separated from his companions. Possibly on account of the defect in his vision, he mistook a number of enemy planes for American machines, and realized his error only when they opened fire. Then, however, his own machine gun began to rattle. One of the German machines fell and the others fled.

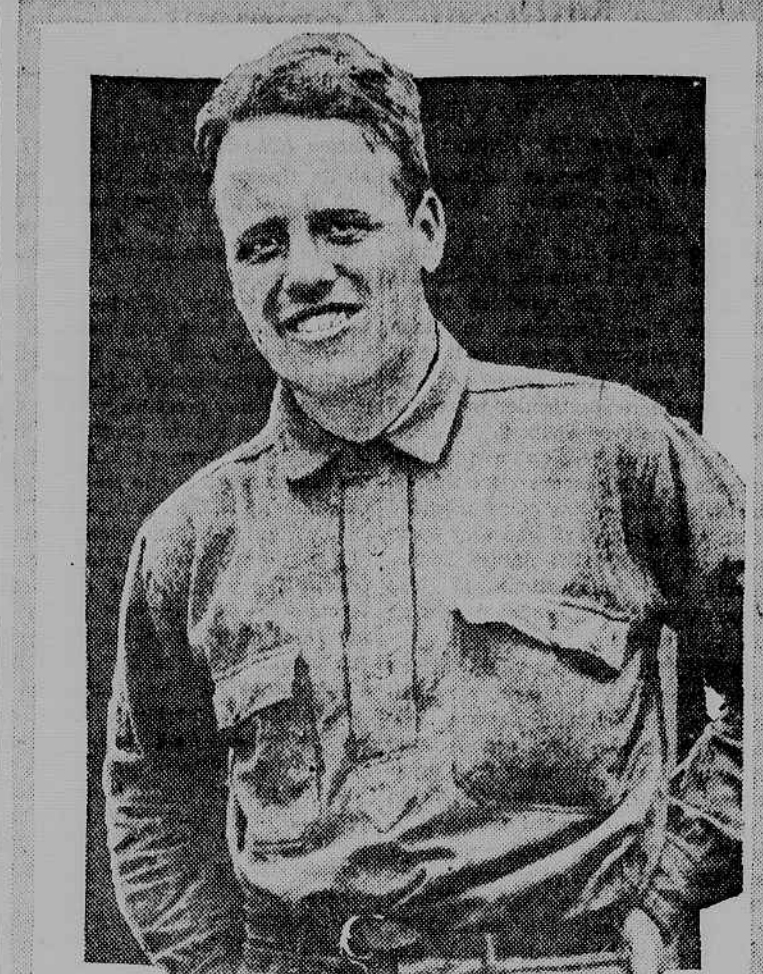
According to yesterday's meagre dispatches, the tragedy of Sunday was the result of another enemy machine gun superior forces. Roosevelt again was far over the German lines, the cautious German airmen being little inclined to venture much into the Allied territory. Apparently they waited an opportunity, ambushed in some high cloud bank, to swoop down upon some single Allied machine.

Ranked as Private at Mineola

While at Mineola Quentin Roosevelt ranked as a private. As a student he showed such aptitude that he was doing "stunts" in training planes, which highly elated his instructors.

One day, just after his brothers, Theodore and Archie, had gone to France, and his father was entertain-

MISSING AFTER AIR BATTLE



Quentin Roosevelt

The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The army casualty list to-day, containing 173 names, shows: Killed in action, 39; died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 4; died of airplane accident, 2; died of accident and other causes, 6; wounded severely, 96; missing, 9; prisoner, 1.

(Names without rank given are those of privates.)

To-day's lists follow:

New York City and Vicinity

Killed in Action

FRYE, Abraham R., lieutenant, 462 Riverside Drive, New York.

NAPOLANO, Luke, corporal, 213 First Street, Brooklyn.

KRUPP, Morris, 620 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn.

MONTAGU, Charles E., 619 Willow Street, Hoboken, N. J.

TESORO, John J., 738 East Tremont Avenue, New York.

VAN PELT, Milton E., 430 East 154th Street, Bronx, N. Y.

Died From Wounds

FITZGERALD, Gerald D., corporal, 3111 Kingsbridge Terrace, New York.

Elsewhere

Killed in Action

COX, Ralph, sergeant, Sharpsville, Ind.

DAVIS, Dave, corporal, 463 West 12th Street, New York.

DAVIS, Charles, sergeant, Washington, D. C.

HUNN, Robert, sergeant, Norwich, N. Y.

HARBER, Claude R., corporal, Social Circle, Ga.

SMITH, Samuel, corporal, Akron, Ohio.

PETERS, Harry, corporal, Toledo, Ohio.

SALVADOR, William H., corporal, 1227 North Fort-second Street, Philadelphia.

HOCE, Joseph W., cook, Salisbury, N. C.

APREMOFF, Charles, 1718 Park Place, Brooklyn.

BALDWIN, Alonzo P., 1445 Dean Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

BELINSKI, Samuel, Bridgeport, Conn.

BUCIOR, Joseph, 188 Marion Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

BURKHARDT, Bradley, McRoberts, Ky.

DUNHAM, James A., Whiting, Kan.

ELLISON, William, Elmira Heights, N. Y.

FINNEY, Roy, Cambridge, Kan.

FRANK, Edwin L., Constableville, N. Y.

HUDDLESTON, Frank E., Melbourne, Fla.

LEMA, Samuel, Canandaigua, N. Y.

MAINDS, Nick, Aieia, Greece.

MEAGHAM, Joe P., Kailua, Kan.

MITCHELL, Robert E., 26 South Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

NEWSOM, William, Fulton, N. Y.

NICHOLAS, Samuel R., Tullahoma, Tenn.

O'BRIEN, Earl C., Rome, N. Y.

PATTERSON, Charles E., Paola, Kan.

POE, James H., Laurel, Bloomery, Tenn.

RAJAN, Joe D., Round Bottom, Va.

SCHIAVONE, Charles A., Waterbury, Conn.

SEIBERT, William, Hagerstown, Md.

STOUGH, Donald C., Lander, Wyo.

Died From Wounds

LENNE, Scott, lieutenant, Soldier, Kan.

MILLS, Harold C., lieutenant, Troy, N. Y.

HOGAN, John J., sergeant, 205 Boar Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOUDEM, Newton, sergeant, Humansville, Mo.

BENNETT, Ernest, corporal, McLean, Ill.

CONAHAY, Nathaniel, corporal, New Castle, N. Y.

PARSONS, William H., corporal, Sandy Hook, Ky.

RUTLER, Joseph, Burlington, Vt.

NEWBORN, Raymond, Torrington, Conn.

MANNING, Frank W., Newton, Mass.

NELSON, Edward A., Lowell, Mass.

PAESCHKE, Ernest, Junction City, Ore.

PEARSON, John, Elyria, Ohio.

TOLPORD, Van R., Sand Creek, Mich.

Died of Disease

BENTLEY, Gordon, sergeant, Pontiac, Ill.

HAWKINSON, Norman H., Weiser, Idaho.

HORNADAY, Paul W., Royal Oak, Mich.

PICCOLI, Nicola, Ardmore, Penn.

Died of Accident and Other Causes

GRAY, Edwin H., wagoner, Elainore, Utah.

BRACKEN, Harold A., 431 Rush Street, Chicago.

BURGER, Lewis A., Birmingham, Ala.

EIGENBAUM, Donald L., Harvey, Ill.

LAIDLAW, William, 419 Beacon Street, St. Paul.

Severely Wounded

BURNS, Harper C., sergeant, Perkins, W. Va.

FATLAND, Steward, sergeant, 45 Fourth Street, South Minneapolis, Minn.

COLLINS, Joe C., sergeant, Winnebago, Mich.

GILES, Weldon, sergeant, Leonard, Tex.

HIBBERT, Joseph, sergeant, 6210 Reed-lan Street, Philadelphia.

LINDQUIST, Elmer C., sergeant, 413 Park Street, Hartford, Conn.

ROPER, Robert A., sergeant, Memphis, Tenn.

SAMPLES, Albert S., sergeant, Richwood, W. Va.

SWEED, Robert, sergeant, 1713 Vine Street, Cincinnati.

BAJEWICZ, Steve, corporal, Frankford, Penn.

HALL, Harry N., corporal, 704 South Fifty-first Street, Philadelphia.

TONES, James M., corporal, Williamston, N. C.

MCDONOUGH, Robert E., corporal, Marshalltown, Iowa.

MEZZANOTTE, Edwige, corporal, 185 West Lohan Street, Philadelphia.

NAPIER, Benjamin, corporal, Toller, Ky.

NEUBER, Bruce E., corporal, Oswego, N. Y.

RANKIN, Fred A., corporal, Estherville, Iowa.

New York Boy First American Victim in Foe's New Offensive

Eugene Wallace, of Marines, "Died Honorably" Is Report to Family

Poison Bullet Fatal

Floyd Stevens, While Rescuing Wounded, Is Struck by Deadly Pellet

The death of Eugene A. Wallace, of 629 West 115th Street, is the first American casualty in the present German drive to be officially reported. Wallace fell in action Monday. He was a member of the Marine Corps, and had also served in the navy.

Major General Barnett, of the Marine Corps, sent the following telegram to Wallace's foster father, Cushing Stetson:

"Accept my heartfelt sympathies in your great loss. Your adopted son nobly gave his life in the service of his country."

Wallace, who was only nineteen years old, had been in action at Verdun, and escaped without a scratch. He was a son of Mrs. D. J. Wallace, of Fremont, Wis., and had three brothers in the United States transport service.

Floyd Stevens, who had received degrees from Columbia and Wesleyan Universities, was killed by a poison bullet in France, while bringing wounded out of No Man's Land with the Columbia University Ambulance Unit, according to dispatches received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens, of Ridgewood, N. J.

Stevens was twenty-eight years old, had a B. A. degree from Wesleyan and an M. A. and Ph. D. from Columbia University.

Lieutenant Abraham R. Frye, twenty-two years old, a student at Colgate University, was killed in an airplane accident, according to the casualty list. He first enlisted with the American ambulance service, but after a short training period was transferred to the air service. Lieutenant Frye's sister, Mrs. W. J. Alfred, Jr., lives at 452 Riverside Drive.

Milton Van Pelt, a member of the Headquarters Company, 23d Infantry, was killed in action in France on the sixtieth birthday of his father, Elliott Van Pelt, of 430 East 154th Street. Both the boy's parents were ill when the official notification from the War Department was received.

Corporal Gerald Daniel Fitzgerald, Company F, 9th Infantry, is listed as having died of wounds near Chateau Thierry July 3. His home was at 3142 Kingsbridge Terrace.

John Tesoro, Company B, 7th Infantry, also reported killed, lived at 738 Tremont Avenue. He was drafted six months ago. Sergeant Charles Ernest Mowbray, of Hoboken, was killed in action June 16. He was nineteen years old and had enlisted in March, 1917. He has two other brothers in the service.

Corporal Luke Napodono, of 203 First Street, Brooklyn, among those reported killed, enlisted at Fort Slocum last May, and sailed in September. Private Morris Krappnick, of 620 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, reported killed, was drafted six months ago, receiving training at Yaphank.

French Make New Gain in Albania

Take Town and Prisoners in Devoli Valley

LONDON, July 17.—The French on the Albanian-Montenegrin front have again advanced northward along the Devoli River, capturing the village of Meran and taking some prisoners, according to a statement issued by the War Office in Paris to-day, covering fighting activity in the Balkans. The announcement reads:

"Eastern theatre—The usual artillery activity was displayed along the whole front. In Albania, our troops made new progress north of the Devoli River. We occupied the village of Meran, capturing about thirty prisoners."

A War-Time Sale of Kuppenheimer & Brill Suits

At Next Season's Wholesale Prices.

\$22.50 and \$25.00 Suits, Now

\$28.00 and \$30.00 Suits, Now

\$32.50 and \$35.00 Suits, Now

\$17.50. \$23.50. \$27.50

With an Exceptional Assortment of Suits at Each Price.

Straw Hats for Men

Now \$2.00

Smart Hats of Soft or Stiff Straw, including Panamas, Toys and Mackinaws.

Brill Brothers

THE KUPPENHEIMER HOUSE IN NEW YORK

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Half-Yearly Sale John David Shirts

\$2 Shirts.....now \$1.45

\$2.50 Shirts.....now \$1.85

\$3.50 Shirts.....now \$2.65

\$5 (Silk and Silk Mixtures) now \$3.85

\$7.50, \$8.50 (Fine Silk).....now \$6.45

\$9, \$10, \$12 (Finest Silk).....now \$7.65

HAVING been a *Shirt Specialist* for a quarter of a century, I may confidently claim to know Shirts from yarn to yoke and from cocoon to consumer.

Selling Shirts in large quantities, I have always given *exceptional values* at regular prices. Under present stiff market conditions, here are *extraordinary values* at reduced prices.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BOCH-SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

British Award Pershing Cross of Order of the Bath

Also Confer St. Michael and St. George Decoration on Gen. Bliss

LONDON, July 17.—General John J. Pershing has been awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath and General Tasker H. Bliss, American representative at the Supreme War Council, has been given the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. This was officially announced to-day.

The elevation of Generals Pershing and Bliss to the knighthood of England is concrete evidence of the recognition given their services in the great war by the British government.

The Most Honorable Order of the Bath is one of the oldest of the knightly organizations in Great Britain. It was established in 1399, fell into decay during the reign of Charles II and was revived by George I. It consists of fifty-five military and twenty-seven civil members, exclusive of the sovereign, grand master, and his council, and distinguished foreigners who may be nominated to the honorary distinction.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George is conferred, exclusive of honorary members, on natural born subjects of Great Britain who may hold or have held high and confidential office within the British territorial possessions and is the reward for services in relation to the foreign affairs of the empire. The Knights Grand Cross are limited to one hundred, exclusive of honorary members. The order was instituted in 1818.

Wounded Son Writes To Rheta Childe Dorr

Rheta Childe Dorr, author of the articles "A Soldier's Mother," "The Soldier's Wife," and "The Soldier's Daughter," has just received a letter from her son, Private Julian Dorr, 28th Infantry, now in a base hospital recovering from a wound.

"I have gained the honor of having been in the first wave of Americans to go over the top at Cantigny," he writes. "My trip was short and sweet, some 600 yards as most boys are so, but I am a man now. I have learned to think it over. I'll be out in three months, and while broken legs aren't the sort of thing you go out looking for, they aren't half as bad as a tooth-ache."

1,200 Soldiers Escape Injury in Train Crash

Twelve hundred soldiers in a Camp Upton bound train narrowly escaped injury yesterday at Central Park, Long Island, when the "Greenport Flyer" skipped the rails and crashed into a locomotive of the troop train. The accident occurred at the switch of the road where the troop train was waiting for the westbound train to pass. When the Greenport train reached the switch crossing its three rear cars jumped the track and collided with the locomotive of the other train.